

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

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TRIAL OF REID.

From the New-York American.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE PEOPLE, vs. JOHN REID.

Present, the Hon. Richard Riker, Recorder, and Aldermen Wyckoff and Cowdry—Indictment, *Attempt to Poison*. Counsel for the People, Maxwell, District Attorney, D. Graham, and Wilson. For the Prisoner, Griffin, Price, and S. B. Romaine.

Mr. Maxwell opened the case in an able speech, in which he detailed the various circumstances connected with the case, and the probable causes of Reid's malignity. It would appear, he said, from the testimony of a witness, whom if necessary they would produce, that an infant of tender years, living in the same room with Reid, and which had suddenly disappeared, had at least, if it died a natural death, been improperly disposed of. Mrs. Carroll, the mother of the child, living with Reid, and communicated her suspicions. Mrs. Robb was much alarmed at Mrs. C.'s intimations, and begged her to desist from the inquiry, and not let it reach the ears of Reid. By some means, however, Reid became acquainted with Mrs. C.'s suspicions, and from that day he had commenced a series of persecutions against this unfortunate family, which had terminated, as he would attempt to show, by this base attempt to poison. After remanding the jury that the evidence in the case was altogether circumstantial, and it would therefore be necessary to weigh each fact with caution, Mr. M. proceeded to call

Ann Carroll, who testified that she is the mother of five children. On Sunday morning, the 9th of January, witness' youngest daughter, Mary Carroll, rose with her father before the rest of the family. Witness was in bed. She heard the dog bark, and the child went to the door, and shortly came running back, and said, "Oh! mother, I have found a basket of cakes." Witness supposed the cakes had been given to the child by some of the neighbors, as she was a great favorite; and took the basket, and told her she might eat some of them. The basket contained on top part of a New-Year's cake, then some muffins, and next some round hearts, and cranberry tarts. The muffins were split in two, and buttered, with some smoked beef on the butter. The child took the cranberry tarts, and broke one in two, and gave part of it to her brother, and ate the rest herself. Witness took a little of the juice. The other tart the child divided into four pieces, three of which she gave to her three sisters, and the other to her father, who was in the yard. In a few minutes they were taken sick. Witness felt very sick at the stomach, with pain across the breast as if she would tear to pieces. The children retched, and were in great agony. Witness continued retching until night. Dr. Ayres came in about an hour, and administered for a poison. The taste was insipid, and there was a burning in the throat.

Dr. Ayres testified that he was called upon to visit the Carroll family, and found them complaining of thirst, hoarseness, retching, and great pain in the region of the stomach; that they labored under great anxiety, coldness of the extremities, dryness of the fauces, and pallor, and that he prescribed for them as having taken poison.

Mr. Hopson testified that he found on the prisoner a leather bag containing arsenic, which prisoner said he wore for the piles.

A number of eminent physicians testified to the effects of arsenic on the human system, all corresponding to the symptoms exhibited by the Carroll family. The quantity of arsenic found at Reid's was represented as unusually large to be found in a private house—it was mixed with flour. Mr. Curtis testified to the comparison of the cakes found at Reid's and those at Mrs. Carroll's.

Mrs. Carroll again called—Cannot safely say that she has seen the basket before, but thinks she has seen it in the hands of Mrs. Robb. Some remarks having been made on the district attorney's opening, Mr. Maxwell proceeded

ness for his refusal, and very pressing to obtain the warrant, but witness refused to grant it—Reid knew that the child was sick.

Jane Carroll, aged 17, testified that on the day of the trial in the Justices' Court, after returning, she saw Reid and Mary Robb go out together. The same night her mother was taken to the watch-house. Reid came with three watchmen, and opened the door and pointed to her mother, and said, "that's her, take her off." Little Mary was very sick, and her mother had just taken the drafts off her feet. She pointed out to the watchmen in the presence of Reid the situation of the child, but one of them said it was no matter, she must go along with them. Witness' mother then sent her over to Mr. Muzle's for advice. When witness returned, her mother was sitting in the entry, in the way in which Traphagan, one of the watchmen, had dragged her out. It rained hard, and a gentleman passing as they were going to the watch-house, came up and held his umbrella over her. Traphagan was all the while pushing her in the back with the staff.

George B. Raymond testified that on a Saturday evening, some time in October, 1823, Reid, and a female, called at the police office and obtained a warrant against Mrs. Carroll, on the complaint of the woman, for a breach of the peace. Reid was very urgent to have the warrant served immediately, and witness refusing as it was against a woman, and might be served some other time, Reid was very angry and turned to the justice and wished him to order the warrant served, but the justice refused, as it was in an officer's hands and would be attended to. Reid then tried to coax witness to serve it, and offered him money, but witness was then suspicious and refused entirely. He afterwards left word, that he had a process, at Mrs. Carroll's house, and she came to the office

Andrew Blakely, one of the captains of the watch, testified that on Saturday evening, the 4th day of October, an application was made to him by Reid for some watchmen to take Mrs. Carroll to the watch house, as she had sworn "she would have vengeance on him before the next morning." Mrs. Carroll was brought to the watch house, and a sick child with her—the child appeared to be shivering."

Cross-examined—Says that Mrs. C. was much irritated and in tears. She complained that Reid and Traphagan had both used violence to get her out of the house.

John W. Kirn, testified that on the evening of the fourth of October, 1823, he went to the watch house and found Mrs. Carroll there.—She was in a very unpleasant situation; she appeared to be wet through; and had a sick child in her arms, and two or three children clinging to her gown. Witness requested and obtained permission to take her and family to his house, on condition of returning them to the Police in the morning. The child was so unwell that witness and his wife were obliged to sit up nearly all night to attend to her. In the morning, witness took them to the Police Office, and they were shortly after bailed.

John S. Carroll corroborated Mrs. Carroll's statement with regard to the condition of his family after eating the cakes. Witness observed something like loaf sugar grated over the tart, the taste was like copper, and accompanied with a burning in the throat. Witness' agony was so great, that he was obliged to lean on a shovel to ease the pain.

Jacob Hays testified that on the 9th day of January last, he was called upon to go up to Mrs. Carroll's; that he went up and found the family in the situation related. Mrs. Carroll told witness she believed that she had seen the basket before. Witness sent for Mr. Hopson, one of the police magistrates, and then went up to Reid's, and found in his room some grass twine, corresponding to that on the basket; in a drawer of the side-board found some round hearts, and another drawer a piece of New-Year's cake; in the secretary under the papers found two cranberry tarts, and near them in a pigeon-hole of the secretary found a quantity of arsenic, and over a door between the two rooms found three muffins. The muffins were exposed to all the dust. Witness also found a basket containing fishing tackle, &c.

Henry Abell corroborated Mr. Hays' statement. Witness was not particular in his comparison of the cakes, but thinks they all compared.

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ed to examine Mrs. Carroll, relative to the charge made in his opening, as to the improper disposition of the body of the child. It appeared from the witness' testimony, that sometime about the 4th of July, a child of Mrs. Robb's had died, which child had been taken away early in the morning of the 4th of July, by a black man, accompanied by Reid.

Cato White testified that on the 4th of July, early in the morning, he was picked up by a man in the street, who took him to a house in Spring street, and gave him a coffin, which he took, and carried up to Potter's Field, and received two shillings from the man. Witness laid the coffin on the stoop, and went away.

One of the jurors being unwell, the counsel consented that another juror should be sworn.

The defence was opened by S. B. Romaine. He said in this case, they should insist on the same satisfaction that they should if he, (Reid) had himself presented these tarts to Carroll. He then touched on the different points in the testimony, and proceeded to call

Dr. Ludlow.—Witness was called to visit the premises of Mr. Carroll, about 2 o'clock, and was there about half an hour, perhaps not so long. Was never before called to a case of poisoning. At the time he was called, Dr. Brush and the apothecary had administered medicines. Witness would suppose the symptoms ought to have been more violent, if arsenic had been given. Is doubtful whether arsenic had been used or not.

Cross-examined.—For his opinion from what he saw while there, which was after the medicine had been administered. They complained more of what they had suffered, than of what they were then suffering. Witness agrees with Dr. Francis as to the effect of small portions of arsenic, and the symptoms.

Doctor Osborn. Witness has heard the testimony of Mrs. Carroll, and that of her daughter, partially; thinks that the effects stated by Mrs. Carroll might have been produced by antimony. Thinks it extraordinary that out of seven persons, one at least should not have died; and still more extraordinary, that they were all sick simultaneously; thinks a hundred times the quantity of antimony might have been given with safety, that might be of arsenic—the latter is more difficult of solution. Witness has heard of various medicated belts, and of arsenic belts—they were used in London as preservative against the plague. Witness does not give it as his medical opinion, but as recorded in the books. Is not prepared to say that it would act as a vomit quicker on an empty stomach, but would certainly act more deadly. Being asked what effect the imagination would have on persons who supposed themselves poisoned, witness quoted Hudibras—

"Imagination is such a witch," &c.

Witness states that if cranberries were boiled in a copper vessel, it would be an active metallic poison.

Cross-examined. Symptoms of poisoning

are dryness of the fauces, parched throat, and great pain in the regions of the stomach.—Should think it extraordinary if mussels or new-year's cake, produced the same consequence as cranberry tart. Has no doubt imagination would produce effects in one, but thinks it wonderful that it should in so many. Imagination would suspend the action of the poison.

Abraham L. Braine carries a bag with arsenic in it—he has been acquainted with Reid thirty years, and knows that he used the same bag.

Cross-examined. Witness never was in Spring street but twice. Saw a young woman—was never introduced—saw one child there.

Edward Lavared testified that he gave the recipe to Reid, and about twenty others.

Wm. H. Izard is a baker, and has known Reid about five years. He is in the habit of buying from four to five shillings worth of cakes at a time.

Cross-examined. Witness makes the tarts and cakes himself. Does not use a copper vessel to boil his tarts in, but an iron one.

Mr. Hays. Examined room of Reid—it had the appearance of the room of a man of peculiar habits: there was a collection of strange things there, but it was not like a museum.

Cross-examined. The tart was found in the back room, said to be Mrs. Robb's room. The writing chair appeared to have been used. Mrs. Robb said her husband had been writing there to all the dust. Witness also found a basket containing fishing tackle, &c.

John Anderson. Is a dealer in ropes, and has dealt in them 20 years. The rope exhibited is the strand of a large cable. Is a common rope, but not in that form. It comes in East India vessels in cables and running rigging, but never saw any thing like this, unless he himself un-twisted a strand.

Cross-examined. Clothes' lines are not made of layar, but of Manilla. Layar never comes in the form exhibited here. The piece on the basket and the piece exhibited, witness should suppose were of the same strand. Should suppose all the pieces belonged to the same rope, but to a different strand.

John Glancy. Has been a dealer in ropes nine or ten years. Has seen this kind of rope frequently, but never saw it in strands; it is uncommon.

Ephraim Gilbert. Is the son of Alderman Gilbert. Found the bundle of ropes on the table of prisoner's counsel at Gouverneur's wharf.

Should suppose there was half a cart load there of different sizes.

Cross-examined. Witness lives on Reid's premises; was yesterday requested to look for rope, by Reid, who sent for him, and told him the kind and color he wanted. Procured the piece of Manilla on Gouverneur's wharf, from brig Howard. Went to Gouverneur's wharf in expectation of finding grass ropes; went there by Reid's direction. Went to no other wharf; went directly to the spot; had a conversation with Reid the night before and the same morning. Reid named Gouverneur's wharf, and told witness that there was rope of that kind there. Reid went with him; met a colored man, who told them where to find the grass.

The night before Reid told him Gouverneur's wharf.—The black man first told them of Gouverneur's wharf. This witness' evidence throughout was as contradictory as the specimen given above.

Noel Blanche, Samuel B. Romaine, Robert Barnes, Alexander Ming, John Ferguson, James Campbell, and a number of others testified to the general good character of the prisoner.—Mrs. Carroll's children, on behalf of the prosecution, testified to the effects of the poison and their sensations. Neither of the children ever saw a man by the name of Robb.

Richard Riker, Recorder, testified to Reid's evidence on the trial of the cause against Mrs. Carroll; that on that trial Reid had sworn

"that he did not ask Raymond or any other person in his behalf, to arrest Mr. Carroll; that the other tenants were afraid of their lives."

Mr. S. Nichols, one of the jurors, testified that he met Mr. Maxwell this morning on Gouverneur's wharf; that he heard yesterday Gilbert's testimony, that there was half a load of rope there; found none there. Witness went to satisfy himself.

Ephraim Gilbert called for prosecution. Did not go home with Reid last night—did go home with Reid last night. Went out this morning with Mr. Reid for witness—went to the house; next door to Mr. Carroll's—did not go into the garret—the lady ordered him out of the house.

Deborah Ann Shue lived at No. 104 Water-street—has nine children—lived in Reid's house in Beach-street.—Mr. Reid did not use her family well. Never saw a Mr. Robb there.

Mrs. Donley testified that she was called at a late hour in the night, by a person in a coach to go with him—went with him and delivered a woman—went in the night and returned in the night—left no female with the woman—don't know that she ever was called to see the child when sick, or ever afterwards.

Captain Trombs for defendant. The cord of

the basket is a piece of chiar; the other is of

grass, and not from the same part of the world.

Finds chiar every day—it is used for mats.

Mr. Traphagan.—Has been subpoenaed by

Mr. Carroll.—Was at the house of Mr. Carroll, on the 4th of October, 1823. Is assistant captain of the watch. Went to Mrs. Carroll's and brought her to the watch house. At the time he was in the house, understood that Mrs. Carroll had a sick child. She was not dragged down to his recollection.

Cross-examined.—Never had any difficulty with any person before this, in the discharge of twenty years' duty. Never would have taken Mrs. Carroll out on that evening, if she had not been represented as a worthless, abandoned woman. Reid went with him, and pointed out Mrs. Carroll, and said, "that's the woman, take her to the watch house."

Mrs. Lauretta Dickinson, for defendant.—Lived in the house of Mr. Reid; he was very kind to her—heard no complaints except from Mrs. Carroll.

Cross-examined.—Witness has had a quarrel with Mrs. Carroll. Mrs. M'Comb, Mrs. Carroll, and her family are very quarrelsome. Witness has been many a time at Reid's. Was at Reid's when the child was born; never saw Mr. Robb there.

Two or three other witnesses were here introduced, who swore to the same facts.

Col. Hunter.—Has seen Carroll intoxicated within two years. His character, as respects truth, is very bad.

Cross-examined.—Carroll is file-major to his regiment. On the presentation of a sword last fall, Carroll was intoxicated; in September also, at Staten Island. Did not offer Carroll any particular sum to settle with Reid. Sent for Carroll to know why he had not played the reveille; conversed on other subjects, his law suit, &c.; had no interest save as regards Carroll's interests. Liked to protect those who

LETS OBSERVER

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1825.

Laws of the Last Session. We this week commence the publication of the Laws of this state which were enacted at the last session of the Legislature. We shall endeavor to publish them as fast as they appear in the *Eastern Argus*, which is the State paper.

The *Argus* says it has good authority for stating, that Mr. Adams has offered Mr. Clinton, Governor of New-York, a Mission to the Court of St. James. This appointment, should it prove correct, must be highly flattering to the people of that State.

It looks like War. It is said, orders have been received at the different Navy-Yards for the completion of the ships, &c. on the stocks, and for laying down some new ones. It will be recollect our differences with Spain are not all adjusted.

Byron's Private Correspondence. It is said that Messrs. Carey & Lee, of Philadelphia, have received the manuscript of Lord Byron's private correspondence, which, our readers will recollect, was written in the British Court of Chancery, and have put it to press.

Cotton. We observed in the *Savannah Georgian*, of the 11th February, that nearly \$20,000 worth of Cotton changed hands in one day in that city. It was probably bought up by speculators from New-York, on account of the recent advance of price in England.

Influenza. By the *New-York Statesman*, we learn, that from forty to fifty thousand inhabitants of that city were confined with the influenza. It is probable, that this is the same complaint which has so generally prevailed in this state and in Massachusetts.

Randolph's Challenge. The famous John Randolph has given a challenge to the Hon. Daniel Webster, we understand. The good sense of Mr. Webster, we should think, would prevent his acceptance—but if it does not, it is highly probable that the courage of Mr. Randolph would fail him, or, at least, that his health would require him to take a voyage to Europe before he would be in readiness to fight. The cause of the challenge was some remarks made by Mr. Webster near the close of the Session of Congress in 1824.

It appears by another account, received since the above was in type, that the difficulty between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Webster has been peacefully settled.

It seems to be conceded on all hands, that Mr. Clay has received the offer, and concluded to accept the appointment of Secretary of State. The *Boston Statesman* however says, that letters from Washington intimate that there is a doubt whether the Senate will confirm his appointment. *Argus.*

A Murderer Escaped.—A letter from a gentleman in Shelby county, Kentucky, to a gentleman in Millington, Tenn., states that Lesna, the murderer of Mr. Baker, had broken jail and escaped, since his trial. It is to be hoped that an accurate description may be given of him, and that an extra vigilance will be exercised throughout our country to arrest so foul a murderer. *New-York Daily Advertiser.*

Breach or Promise. *Mary Pease vs. Lewis Stetson.* This action was decided yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas in this town. The cause occupied the Court nearly two days, during which time the Court House was crowded to overflowing.

The jury, after receiving an able and interesting charge from Judge Whitman, retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of three thousand and five hundred dollars. *E. Argus, of 3d inst.*

Knowing the interest that is felt on the subject, we take great pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the following

COPY OF A MEMORIAL
Presented to the President of the United States, on the subject of depredations and settlements by the British in the State of Maine.

to the President of the United States!

The subscribers have the honor to present for your consideration the accompanying documents, disclosing the facts that very considerable depredations have been committed upon the timber within the territorial limits of the state of Maine, and that measures are in progress to effect a settlement there by British subjects.

It will be perceived that the adjustment of the northeastern boundary of that State has consequently become so interesting as to have commanded the attention of its Legislature, and it is believed that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having a joint interest in the disputed territory, participates in the difficulty, which a proper regard for the general interests of the United States and its own resources for future revenue would naturally excite.

Although confident that the welfare of every member of this Union will receive from you a just attention and care, and that the jurisdictional and territorial rights of Maine will not be denied to the interests, or to the ambition or capacity of any foreign power, we nevertheless, representing a party concerned, deem it expedient to make known to you its condition, its wants, and its sentiments as far as may be related to the present occasion.

Since the treaty with Great Britain of 1783, until the recent disputes relative to the north-western boundary of the present State of Maine, has been considered as formed

highlands which divide the streams emptying into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. To that bound, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts exercised the rights of property and jurisdiction until, by the separation of Maine, she received a joint interest in the soil and was invested with the powers of government over it. The boundary referred to not having been definitely established, the United States and Great Britain, by the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, provided for its adjustment; and in the negotiations between the Commissioners consequently appointed, Maine has witnessed a long, undoubtedly a necessary delay of a final decision, and pretensions advanced on one side, which, if sanctioned, would be no less injurious to her than astonishing to the world. At length, to preventions and claim, depredation and settlement, or preparation for it, have succeeded, and we fear that, for want of better support, the latter, if submitted to, will be used as proofs of the propriety of the former. Without this latter circumstance we should have waited in silence that disposition of our affairs which must result from the zeal, wisdom and vigilance of the government, exercised in sustaining the rights of the United States and the several independent Republics composing them.

We beg leave to offer to your consideration the importance of the subject as requiring the prompt preventive and remedial interposition of the executive authority of the Union. For simple trespasses, the two States concerned might readily apply effectual means for their own security; but questions of national policy and limits are involved, and, until the execution of that part of the treaty of Ghent, applicable to the subject, the interference of local authorities, without a previous appeal to the federal government, would be improper and perhaps dangerous.

The country in question, claimed by the British, embraces all that portion of the present State of Maine, watered by the St. Johns and its tributary streams. In that extensive tract, thus claimed, is included a large portion of land of excellent quality, and of which the value is much enhanced by the uncommon facility of boating in the main river and its branches, and by the easy practicability of communication with the waters of the Penobscot, by artificial channels. The soil along the Aroostook and Matawasah, where the recent trespasses complained of have been committed, and the country between those streams is said to be fertile and must eventually be of very considerable value.

We have another strong inducement for soliciting your favorable attention to the interests of Maine in the adjustment of its northeastern boundary, and the protection, in the mean time, of those rights and the redress of those wrongs which properly fall within the cognizance of the general government. A considerable proportion of the population of that State, when it shall be fully settled, will seek a market through the St. Johns, and immense supplies of agricultural produce and other commodities will

by that channel be sent to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and there exchanged for money. Such will be the natural course of a very extensive trade and it will not be possible to control it by those facilities of transportation which may in time be accomplished for the purpose. If the country shall be yielded to the extraordinary demands of Great Britain, that trade will be subjected to a control which may not be exercised in a friendly manner; where as, if the United States maintain those claims, which we think cannot reasonably be questioned, a valuable security will be gained in favor of a just, liberal and beneficial intercourse.

The peace of the frontier also may be best guarded by holding to the full extent of our right the control over the territory watered by the St. Johns. Assured of tranquility and an unembarrassed trade, with an undisputed title to the soil under the advantages of a free government, settlers will resort to the country in such numbers as to make there a strong barrier against hostile incursions.

The State of Maine is now rapidly settling by means of immigration and the natural increase of population, and is desirous of affording to the enterprising and industrious the benefit of those resources open to them in her extensive and fertile domain. She is solicitous to reclaim the forest, to subject the wilderness to the wants of man, and to improve those advantages which cannot be kept useless without injustice to herself and to society.

In these circumstances we are sensible that you will find an apology for the request which we most respectfully make, in behalf of the State we represent, that the adjustment of its northeastern boundary may be made as early as possible, that arrangements may be entered into with the British authorities to prevent future depredations and settlements on the disputed territory, and that indemnity may be obtained for injuries heretofore committed.

From the length of time which has been occupied in negotiation, we are led to believe that every source of information has been exhausted, and that the contended question is prepared for a decision. With this belief we connect the assurance that the paternal regard of the government for every portion of its citizens will induce the most prompt measures to terminate a dispute apparently tending to collisions, which will as certainly be produced as the causes of irritation shall be continued between the people of Maine and foreigners whose invasions and depredations require the interference either of the federal government or of the States concerned.

We feel it further to be our duty to remonstrate against the pretensions of Great Britain intended to operate against the rights and interests of those we represent, lest by our si

lence we should be considered as acquiescing. Without presuming to be particular on a subject which able commissioners have labored upon by the year, and from which they have collected numerous and massive materials, we protest against the British claim as being in truth and undisguised, nothing less than a demand of a cession of territory. While, ostensibly, the object is the correction of a line, it was evident even in the incipiency of negotiation at Ghent that the design was to acquire the disputed country for the use of a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax and for other great purposes.

Confident that there is neither the power nor the disposition in the executive department of this government to cede the territory of States, at least without their consent, and that its object will be not to form a new boundary, but to establish an old one according to treaty stipulations, we have no anxiety except on account of that loss of time during which a portion of Maine is lying waste, its property plundered, its rights invaded, and its settlement impeded; and this after a long undisputed exercise of jurisdiction and right of property by the two States concerned.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servants,

Signed, JOHN CHANDLER, *A committee in behalf of the Senators & Representatives in Congress from the State of Maine.*
ENOCH LINCOLN, *Native in Congress from Washington, Feb. 19, 1825.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"The march of the human mind is slow." Could Burke have lifted up the veil of futurity, and seen the rapid strides of modern minds, he would have limited the foregoing remark to his own age, and to those which preceded it. The march of modern minds is wonderful. To acquire a knowledge of the abstruse sciences; to form an acquaintance with the discoveries and improvements of ancient genius, and embellish the mind with the riches of literature; to attain a knowledge of the principles of ethics, and cultivate a disposition to practice them, was once the work of years. Now, men being born learned, accomplished and virtuous, it becomes easy to devote time to other pursuits. He, who should now bestow his hours in deep research, who should make his midnight lamp shine occasionally on the wisdom of ancient times, who should habitually "hold converse," an hour or two, every day "with the mighty dead," would be presumed to misspend his time, to live quite ignorant of the proper object of pursuit, and deserve to be transferred to the age of Burke, of Cicero, or of Pericles. Happy for us, we have but few such odd beings. Nor may we expect them.—Knowledge has become inheritable property, or, if the phrase suits better, possesses a negotiable value, and is transmissible by law, like bills of exchange, to all intents and purposes.

Lord Coke says, when a great man dies, much learning dies with him. But Coke was mistaken; else why do we see so many great men without study in all the higher employments of life; nay, men whose universal genius qualifies them for the desk, the senate, or the bar, or any other station whatever, in which chance or inclination may place them. Some indeed seem to think, that such derive their importance principally, not from the books which they have not studied, but, like men on a chess board, from the stations they occupy.

But while learning and qualifications come without labor, politics open a field, in which, it is supposed, efforts are not a little advantageous.

By politics, I do not mean the science of government, for this is a musty, profitless old study, but the art of advancing one's self in public life. The books, which are nearest allied to this all-engrossing subject, or rather which treat on politics as a science, have become obsolete. The able and lucid commentary on the Constitution of the United States can do little more for us than an old Almanac, and writers like Vattel and Puffendorf enjoy an undisturbed repose. But if books fail us, we have living examples. I have heard of throwing down the volume of science, to read the volume of the world, and it is a lucky discovery. Success surely does not depend on science, but chiefly on art, an essential ingredient of which is an easy accommodation of one's self to the state of the times, agreeably to the maxim of Horace—

"Non remisi, sed me rebus subjungere conor."

This produces at once a sharpness of intellect, a versatility of genius, and an attachment to the vast improvement in morals, that expediency is the rule of right.

It is true there are some few, who say that every thing is not right even in policy; that the end may not justify the means; that right and wrong depend not on the event of a measure, or the object to be acquired, nor on the will of any being in the Universe, but are in their own nature essentially distinct, immutable and unchangeable; that thence expediency is not the criterion of moral fitness and indeed if it were, that we are inadequate judges of expediency, because, from the imperfection of the human mind, we can never see all the bearings and consequences of any action. Agreeably to this doctrine, it is said that Goldsmith paid Burke the highest compliment, when he described him as

"Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." However, those who talk thus are old fashioned fellows, little acquainted with the approximations of modern times, to the perfectibility of human nature, and their opinions have ceased to be quoted as authority.

On the whole, the improvements of the present age consist in short cuts to fame, to wealth, to learning, to moral worth and public eminence.

CRITO.

LETS OBSERVER

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1825.

Laws of the Last Session. We this week commence the publication of the Laws of this state which were enacted at the last session of the Legislature. We shall endeavor to publish them as fast as they appear in the *Eastern Argus*, which is the State paper.

The *Argus* says it has good authority for stating, that Mr. Adams has offered Mr. Clinton, Governor of New-York, a Mission to the Court of St. James. This appointment, should it prove correct, must be highly flattering to the people of that State.

It looks like War. It is said, orders have been received at the different Navy-Yards for the completion of the ships, &c. on the stocks, and for laying down some new ones. It will be recollect our differences with Spain are not all adjusted.

Byron's Private Correspondence. It is said that Messrs. Carey & Lee, of Philadelphia, have received the manuscript of Lord Byron's private correspondence, which, our readers will recollect, was written in the British Court of Chancery, and have put it to press.

Cotton. We observed in the *Savannah Georgian*, of the 11th February, that nearly \$20,000 worth of Cotton changed hands in one day in that city. It was probably bought up by speculators from New-York, on account of the recent advance of price in England.

Influenza. By the *New-York Statesman*, we learn, that from forty to fifty thousand inhabitants of that city were confined with the influenza. It is probable, that this is the same complaint which has so generally prevailed in this state and in Massachusetts.

Randolph's Challenge. The famous John Randolph has given a challenge to the Hon. Daniel Webster, we understand. The good sense of Mr. Webster, we should think, would prevent his acceptance—but if it does not, it is highly probable that the courage of Mr. Randolph would fail him, or, at least, that his health would require him to take a voyage to Europe before he would be in readiness to fight. The cause of the challenge was some remarks made by Mr. Webster near the close of the Session of Congress in 1824.

It appears by another account, received since the above was in type, that the difficulty between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Webster has been peacefully settled.

It seems to be conceded on all hands, that Mr. Clay has received the offer, and concluded to accept the appointment of Secretary of State. The *Boston Statesman* however says, that letters from Washington intimate that there is a doubt whether the Senate will confirm his appointment. *Argus.*

A Murderer Escaped.—A letter from a gentleman in Shelby county, Kentucky, to a gentleman in Millington, Tenn., states that Lesna, the murderer of Mr. Baker, had broken jail and escaped, since his trial. It is to be hoped that an accurate description may be given of him, and that an extra vigilance will be exercised throughout our country to arrest so foul a murderer. *New-York Daily Advertiser.*

Breach or Promise. *Mary Pease vs. Lewis Stetson.* This action was decided yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas in this town. The cause occupied the Court nearly two days, during which time the Court House was crowded to overflowing.

The jury, after receiving an able and interesting charge from Judge Whitman, retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of three thousand and five hundred dollars. *E. Argus, of 3d inst.*

Knowing the interest that is felt on the subject, we take great pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the following

COPY OF A MEMORIAL
Presented to the President of the United States, on the subject of depredations and settlements by the British in the State of Maine.

to the President of the United States!

The subscribers have the honor to present for your consideration the accompanying documents, disclosing the facts that very considerable depredations have been committed upon the timber within the territorial limits of the state of Maine, and that measures are in progress to effect a settlement there by British subjects.

It will be perceived that the adjustment of the northeastern boundary of that State has consequently become so interesting as to have commanded the attention of its Legislature, and it is believed that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having a joint interest in the disputed territory, participates in the difficulty, which a proper regard for the general interests of the United States and its own resources for future revenue would naturally excite.

In these circumstances we are sensible that you will find an apology for the request which we most respectfully make, in behalf of the State we represent, that the adjustment of its northeastern boundary may be made as early as possible, that arrangements may be entered into with the British authorities to prevent future depredations and settlements on the disputed territory, and that indemnity may be obtained for injuries heretofore committed.

From the length of time which has been occupied in negotiation, we are led to believe that every source of information has been exhausted, and that the contended question is prepared for a decision. With this belief we connect the assurance that the paternal regard of the government for every portion of its citizens will induce the most prompt measures to terminate a dispute apparently tending to collisions, which will as certainly be produced as the causes of irritation shall be continued between the people of Maine and foreigners whose invasions and depredations require the interference either of the federal government or of the States concerned.

We feel it further to be our duty to remonstrate against the pretensions of Great Britain intended to operate against the rights and interests of those we represent, lest by our si

Piracy Bill.—We must say that Congress appears to be very circumspect in the full assertion of the rights, and, as applied to our own merchants and seamen, the obligations arising out of the law of nations. Why so cautious in applying its power to these sanguinary and inhuman miscreants who have violated in the habitual violation of its sacred ordinances?

Fire.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a stable, in the rear of Thorne's Patent Packing Press, in St. Lawrence, which was consumed, together with the store and a principal part of the contents. The fire communicated to a two story building, occupied by Mr. Sykes, as a lodging house, which was partly consumed. We understand Mr. Sykes was insured. The fire originated accidentally, or was caused by spontaneous combustion.

New-York Statesman. The Columbian Observer, states that Mr. Kremer has nearly ready for publication, a statement relating to the charges brought by him against Mr. Clay.

Golden Luck.—A wood-chopper lately found 29 golden guineas in the trunk of a tree which he felled in the woods near Utica. An auger hole had been bored into the tree, the gold deposited, plugged in, and the bark grown over the aperture.

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FOREIGN SUMMARY.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The British ship of war Romney, of 50 guns, Capt. Lockyer, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, in 35 days from Plymouth, England, having on board Col. Cockburn, S. M'Gillivray, Esq. Sir John Harvey, John Galt, Esq. and John Davidson, Esq. the Commissioners of the Canadian Land Company, and their Secretary. These gentlemen left the ship off the Hook, and came up to town last evening in the pilot boat Ulysses—and the Romney, after firing a salute, got under way and proceeded for Bermuda, and thence returns to England.

The Romney left Plymouth on the 20th of January, and we are favored with London papers to the 15th of that month.

The frigate Egmont left Plymouth in company with the Romney, bound to Carthagena, to land Col. Campbell, and thence to Vera Cruz, with the Commissioners for Mexico.

It was understood that Sir Charles Stuart was about to proceed to Lisbon, and from thence to Brazil, on an important political mission. It is stated that, in case Portugal declines an arrangement for acknowledging the independence of Brazil, England will conclude a separate treaty of commerce with Brazil, based on the fact of her independence.

Letters from Paris, say that Commissioners were immediately to proceed to St. Domingo, for the purpose of acknowledging the independence of Hayti.

The French papers continued to complain of the British acts with respect to South America. The Etoile says, "the principles of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as well as France, are at variance with what she has done. If her object be commerce, France never will consent that she shall stipulate for exclusive privileges. Considered in a political point, England has committed a dangerous act by the example which is thus given to her own colonies."

It is officially announced, that 22,000 French troops will remain in Spain, and occupy Cadiz, the Isla, Barcelona, Urgel, Jaca, and Figueras. They are to be wholly at the expense of Spain.

Letters from Constantinople to Dec. 7, say that the Captain Pacha was to have an office about the Sultan; and that there was no prospect of a favorable negotiation with the European powers.

It was reported that a naval action had taken place near Rhodes, in which an Egyptian frigate and several transports were taken.

At London, in the week ending January 11, the sales of cotton amounted to upwards of 21,000 bags.

[*N. Y. Statesman.*]

ENGLAND.

London, Friday, Jan. 15.—The Paris Journals, which have arrived to a late date, continue to be occupied with the discussions on the step England has taken in recognizing part of the new South American States, and which is described as having caused a great sensation in that capital. It is asserted in a private letter from Paris, that in general this vigorous act of the English Cabinet is the first blow given to the Holy Alliance, and that it is a fact the Catholic of Madrid, Paris and Petersburgh have long been preparing a powerful diversion in South America, which the sudden recognition of England has now overthrown.

The ship Tamar, of 38 guns, which sailed with sealed orders from England in Feb. last, went out to colonize Melville Island.

London dates to the 13th of January mention an explosion in the Middleton Colliery—24 men lost their lives.

Mr. Stratford Canning had an audience with the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, on the 27th of Dec., which lasted an hour. On the 30th, Mr. C. set out for St. Petersburgh.

It is said the Duke of Wellington is about to proceed to Ireland on important business.

TURKEY.

German papers received in London contain intelligence from Odessa, Dec. 15. A conference between the Reis M'endri and an European Minister was spoken of, which I did not promise any favorable result to the negotiations with the European powers.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—The Interventio received yesterday an estatute from Moldavia, announcing the evacuation of that province.

The Paris Quotidienne, of Jan. 10, says that the Representatives of the Holy Alliance met the day before yesterday, and that a note was sent to the Cabinet of St. James, on the subject of its determination to go to South America. The Quotidienne says this determination is a strange one; the L'Ordonnance breaks out into threats against England.

Suggestions are thrown out in the Paris papers of a misunderstanding between England and the Holy Alliance, for which it is said they have been for some time secretly preparing.

Paris papers of the 13th Jan., mention the death of the King of Naples and Sicily.

Milan, Dec. 30.—The ex-deputies J. G. Garibaldi and Martel have been liberated from the prison of Salamanca.

MARRIED.

In Hebron, by Rev. John Tripp, Mr. John Record, 3d, to Miss Myra Petty.

DEATHS.

In Hebron, 4th inst. Mrs. Rachel Packard, relief of Capt. Ichabod Packard.

In Livermore, Mrs. Abigail Weston, aged 84 years. For many years before her death, she professed the religion of Jesus Christ; her life and conversation were agreeable to her profession. Those who were best acquainted with her, found her to be a Christian, and as for enemies, we believe she had none. She died in a good old age, and came down to the grave as a shock of corn fully ripe.

At Pleasant Point, Elizabeth Nickola, aged 99, Squaw of the late Nickola, a distinguished Indian Captain in the Revolution.

In Chester, N. H. Mr. Wells Chase, aged 27, formerly of Newbury, Mass. In 1754, he belonged to the expedition under Gov. Shirley, which went up Kennebec River against the Indians. He was in the battle of Ticonderoga, in 1755.

LAWS OF MAINE.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT establishing an additional term of the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Oxford, and for other purposes.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, from and after the first day of February next, the Supreme Judicial Court for said County of Oxford, shall be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January, by any one or more of the Justices thereof; and on the fourth Tuesday of August, by all or any two of the Justices thereof, in each year.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Common Pleas, shall be held for said County, at Paris aforesaid, on the fourth Tuesday of January, the second Tuesday of June, and the fourth Tuesday of September, in each year.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That all Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[This Act passed January 20, 1825.]

An Act respecting the Inspection of Beef. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Inspector General or his Deputies, may inspect and pack beef of the following description, viz. The choice pieces of oxen, steers, cows and heifers of three years old and upwards, weighing four hundred pounds or more, and to average five hundred and fifty pounds. The shin, shoulder clod and neck shall be taken from the forequarters, and the legs and leg rind, from the hind quarters, the beef to be cut into pieces of as nearly ten pounds as possible, and branded "Navy Mess," and in other cases to conform to the present Inspection Law, for the Inspection of Beef.*

[This Act passed February 10, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to the several acts now in force, respecting Work Houses and Houses of Correction, and for suppressing and punishing Rogues, Vagabonds, Common Beggars, and other idle or disorderly persons.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the powers of Justices of the Peace, and of the Court of Common Pleas, as defined in the fifth section of the act, entitled "an act respecting Houses of Correction and for suppressing and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, Common Beggars, and other idle or disorderly persons."

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Sect. 6. Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be adjudged to be committed to the House of Correction, for any town by a Justice of the Peace of said town, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the person so adjudged, shall have a right to appeal from the judgment of said Justice, to the next Court of Common Pleas, for such County, he recognizing with sufficient surety or sureties, to the overseers of such House of Correction, to prosecute such appeal with effect.

Sect. 7. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act, shall prevent any person from being sent to the House of Correction for any county, in the same way and manner, as heretofore provided for by law.

[This Act passed February 22, 1825.]

We observed a typographical error in our last paper in the article giving the number of Acts passed by the last Legislature. It should have been one hundred and eight instead of one hundred and eighty, as stated by us. However, we are rather inclined to believe that but few of our readers have discredited the statement, knowing the protracted length of the Session.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Peru.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land in the town of Peru, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in a bill committed to me to collect, for the year 1824—which are as follows:

THOMPSON'S GRANT.

Owner's Name.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Term.
Moulton,	16	8	114	114	1 14
Unknown,	12	10	100	100	1 00
A. D.			100	50	50
	10	12	100	100	1 00
	4	14	100	100	1 00
	16	5	141	141	1 41
	17	6	141	141	1 41
	11	6	100	100	1 00
	16	7	100	100	1 00

PEGR'S GRANT.

Owner's Name.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Term.
Mrs. Gilman,	3		100	100	1 00
do.	2		100	100	1 00
do.	4		100	100	1 00
do.	9		100	150	1 50

LUNT'S GRANT.

Owner's Name.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Term.
	1	1	100	400	4 00
	2	1	100	400	4 00
	1	2	84	100	1 00
	2	2	106	175	1 75
	6	2	75	75	75
	5	3	5	75	75
	3	3	100	175	1 75
	7	1	100	150	1

TRIAL OF REID.
[Concluded from the first Page.]

Mrs. Taylor testified that Reid called on her last summer, and inquired concerning the Carroll family: she told him that she had heard nothing but what was decent of them; that they were a hard-working family, &c. Reid said he believed that Carroll to be a damned rascal.

Mr. Hays testified that he never saw a more affectionate family than Mr. Carroll's. Several other witnesses were examined on both sides as to character; and the evidence closed on both sides.

Mr. Price commenced the summing up on the part of the prisoner. Our limits will not permit us to give more than a short sketch of this argument. He commenced by stating the deep interest and importance of this case to his client, and the strict caution requisite from the nature of the evidence. The evidence, he said, in this case was not only presumptive as to the administering of the poison, but they would have to multiply presumption upon presumption, and first presume the family to have been poisoned. Mr. Price then entered into an ingenious explanation of the testimony of the physicians, and particularly of Dr. Osborn, relative to the effect of cranberries, boiled in a copper vessel. He also cited several cases in support of his argument, particularly that in a case of a missing person, we cannot presume a murder solely from the circumstance of the person's being missing. Mr. Price, after an examination of the testimony, continued—I have never, Gentlemen, witnessed a more correct deportment than that of Mr. Reid, throughout the trial; and will you for a moment suppose that he could sit thus composed after the successful perpetration of so foul an offence?—There is, Gentlemen, a gradation in human guilt. And what is this crime? It is a deed most horrible; an attempt to poison a man and his wife and five infant children; and can you suppose Mr. Reid, with the character given him by your most respectable citizens, by the first officer of your city, by one of the assistant magistrates on the bench, guilty of this crime? Gentlemen, I submit my client with confidence into your hands, in full confidence that you will mete to him the judgment he deserves.

Mr. Griffin closed on behalf of the prisoner. He remarked on the excitement that had existed in this case, through the influence of the public press, which he hoped had not found its way into this court. He dwelt particularly on the part of the indictment which relates to their having been poisoned with arsenic, which he insisted had not been proved. He cited the case of the good Samaritan, and supposed that if he had been taken up on suspicion, and tried before a Jewish jury, on such a charge, they would have supposed it impossible for a man of his benevolence to have been guilty of such an offence. Mr. Griffin closed his remarks by a hope that the jury would weigh every doubt, and give the prisoner full benefit thereof; and said he, "fear not, gentlemen, that, if guilty, eternity will be long enough, and Omnipotence strong enough to punish; and I do trust, and it is my parting remark, that you will not dread to deliver my client into His hands who searcheth the hearts and trieth the reins of the children of men."

Mr. Graham commenced summing up on behalf of the people. We can merely notice one very striking remark in his very eloquent speech, in speaking of Reid's stepping aside, after he had pointed out Mrs. Carroll to the watchmen, compared him to the devil in paradise, looking on Adam and Eve with a sneering smile. His examination of the testimony was very ingenious.

Mr. Maxwell closed with his usual ability, and the court proceeded to charge the jury. Gentlemen of the jury—it devolves upon us under our oath to pass upon the prisoner. He is charged with an attempt to poison the family of Mr. Carroll, a crime of a most horrible nature, the consequence of which if found guilty will be imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not over three years. In all countries poisoning is considered as the most detestable of crimes—no courage can withstand it, no power resist it. Man shrinks at the idea; it is indeed a dangerous and frightfully alarming crime. It is in evidence before us that small portions of poison, not larger than a kernel of wheat, will destroy life. It is one of those cases in the catalogue of human offences, where we must be guided solely by the rules of common sense, because the prisoner perpetrated his deed covertly and in a manner that can only be reached by circumstantial evidence. The first question then for you to decide is, was the family of the Carrolls poisoned? On that subject we think there is no difficulty. The evidence of Dr. Ayre is conclusive on that subject. The very nature of the case debars all doubt that they were poisoned by some metallic poison, and as these tarts were incrusted with a white powder of which nature arsenic has been proved to be, we must conclude they were poisoned by arsenic. Forming this conclusion, gentlemen, that poison was administered, we arrive at the second question, by whom was it administered? or who, in the range of human probability, was the most likely to have administered it? And first, it has been suggested by the counsel for the prisoner, that these tarts might have been left there by some charitable person, perfectly unconscious of their having been poisoned; but had this been the case would they not have immediately come forward and given an explanation; but we think the suggestion improbable, as there would not have been this mystery about an act of clarity. The next supposition of the counsel is that Carroll may himself have poisoned these tarts, or infused some slight emetic

into them, to excite public sympathy in his favor, and thereby recover heavy damages against Reid in the suit now pending. This idea we must repel as unnatural and incredible; besides, Carroll himself partook of the tarts. Next come we to Parazan, the man with whom Carroll had the quarrel; but the witness himself treats it as a slight quarrel, and he swears positively he knows nothing of the basket. This, as he is introduced by the defendant, we are bound to believe. Lastly, gentlemen, we come to Reid; and here let us pause, and dispassionately examine the different facts. First as to the basket:—Several witnesses swear they have seen Mrs. Robb with a basket like the poison basket, and though they do not swear it is the same basket, showing thereby their regard for their oaths, yet they say it is exactly similar; besides, Mr. Reid had it in his power to produce Mrs. Robb to refute that fact, or, if he had it in his possession, the basket itself. Reid will therefore have to bear the full weight of that circumstance, particularly as it was in his power to have disproved it if capable of a refutation. The next fact is the cord, and really, gentlemen, though they have produced witnesses to testify to their acquaintance with this kind of cord, it does appear from even their testimony, to be nevertheless uncommon, and particularly so in the form here exhibited. This must also be set down as a strong fact against the prisoner. The house was searched on Sunday afternoon, and all the various kinds of cakes there found, corresponded to those in the poison basket; and as a remarkable fact, none other but these same cakes were discovered. All these circumstances go to show, that the poison tarts came from the house of Reid. The prisoners himself and his counsel felt that he was surrounded by strong circumstantial proof, and he has endeavored to meet it. He has shown to you, with regard to the arsenic, that he wears it in a belt, as a remedy against a disorder with which he is troubled. He has exhibited a variety of cords to show that this cord is by no means uncommon: and lastly, he has produced an excellent character. Gentlemen, character in all doubtful cases, should indeed have a powerful influence, and in this case particularly, had it not been also shown to you, that if he is, as represented, kind and benevolent, he is also at times cruel, inhuman, and revolting. His conduct to the Carroll family was unmanly in the highest degree. At late hour of the night, in the absence of her husband, and her next natural protector on earth, her son—surrounded by an infant family—with a sick child in her arms, he drags her from his house, and exposes her to the fury of the storm. This fact in itself speaks volumes; it exhibits the rancorous and revengeful spirit of the prisoner in a manner that goes to the heart of every human being. Another fact is his threat, that he would have them in the Penitentiary. All these things considered, we come to the general question, whether on the whole evidence you think him guilty. If on the whole evidence you think him innocent, acquit him. If you entertain a just and reasonable doubt, let that doubt prevail on the side of mercy; but if from the whole testimony as delivered before you, you think him guilty, however painful it may be, find him so.

The jury retired about one o'clock, and in half an hour brought in the verdict of GUILTY. The trial occupied the court from Tuesday until Friday morning.

Rules and Regulations to be observed by Mothers and Nurses. Some people in dressing an infant seem in such haste as to toss him in a way that must fatigue and harass him. The most tender deliberation should be observed.—

Every one knows that a kid, a lamb, a calf, or even a puppy or kitten, cannot thrive if squeezed or tumbled about. An infant is certainly more easily hurt. Yet in addition to this horrid dressing, his clothes are often so tight, that he frets and roars, though he cannot give words to his complaints. Pins should never be used in an infant's clothes; and every thing should be so loosely tied that one might get two fingers between it and that part where it is fixed. Bandages round the head should be strictly forbidden. Many instances of idiotism, fits and deformity, are owing to tight bandages. In laying a child to sleep, he should be laid on the right side oftener than on the left; but twice in four and twenty hours at least he should be changed to the left side. Laying him on his back, when he is awake is enough of that posture, in which he can alone move his legs and arms with freedom. Infants are sometimes very restless at night, and it is generally owing either to cramming them with a heavy supper, tight night clothes, or being overheated by too many blankets. It may also proceed from putting them to sleep too early. He should be kept awake until the family are going to rest, and the house free from noise. Undressing him and bathing him will weary and dispose him to sleep, and universal stillness will promote it. Never let any thing but the prescription of a physician in sickness, tempt you to give him wine, spirits, or any drug to make him sleep. Milk and water, whey or thin gruel is the only fit liquor for little ones, even when they can run about. The more simple and light their diet, the more they will thrive.— Such food will keep their body regular, and they cannot be long well if you neglect that essential point. When opening medicine must be given to supply the defect of nature, a little manna or magnesia is safest. A careful and diligent mother will attend to these particulars, keeping all her children under her own eye, and giving them lessons of more value than gold or jewels, in the time that lazy and gadding gossips are looking at their fingers, or giving and hearing news.

Economist

The following is the result of a man's labor for three years, during eight or nine hours each day, (Sundays not excepted) to determine the verses, words, and letters, contained in the English Translation of the Bible; with some other particulars.

Ver. 31,175,
Words, 773,692
Letters, 2,566,480.

The Middle, and the least barren, is the 117th Psalm.

The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 101st Psalm.

The least verse in the Old Testament are in the first Book of Chronicles, first chap. and 1st & 25th verses.

The least verse in the New-Testament, is the 11th chapter of John, verse 35.

Jehovah is named 6,853 times; though the name Jehovah is usually only translated the LORD, in capital letters.

The word And is found in the Bible 46,227 times.

ANECDOTES.

An honest Irishman was accosted on the quay at Belfast, by brother Hibernian, with "Arrah, Pat, you are going to be in luck to-day, boy—you have got your stockings turned wrong side out?" Pat turned round with great quickness, and surveyed with the utmost complacency the sad remnants of what had once been hose, answered—"Sure, honey, I know that; and don't you know why I turned them?" No replied the other. "Why," says Pat, and he gave a knowing wink with his eye—"because they are holed on the other side."

A Dutchman, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock and gave as a reason, "Dat he loff'd to rise early, he had now noding to do but to pull a spring, but he coult make himself."

"No man," said a doctor one day, "can complain of my using him ill." "True," said his friend, "because all you were ever called to attend, died under your hands."

The morning following the battle at Yorktown, I had the curiosity to attend the dressing of wounds and among others, whose limbs were so much injured, as to require amputation, was a musician, who had received a musket ball in his knee. As was usual in such cases, preparations were made to lash him down to the table, to prevent the possibility of his moving. Says the sufferer, "Now, Doctor, what would you be at?" "My lad, I'm going to take off your leg." "I don't necessary you should be lashed down." I shall consent to no such thing, you may pluck my bone, but if I bring it me." A violin was furnished, and after tuning it, he said, "Now Doctor, begin" and he continued to play, until the operation, which took about forty minutes, was completed, without missing a note, or moving a muscle."

A Scotch pedestrian, attacked by three highwaymen, defended himself with great courage and obstinacy, but was last overpowered, and his pockets rifled.

The robbers expected, from the extraordinary resistance they had experienced, to lay their hands on some rich booty, but were not a little surprised to discover that the whole treasure which the sturdy Caledonian had been defending at the hazard of his life, consisted of no more than a crooked sixpence: "The deuce is in him," said one of the ruffians, "if he had eighteen pence, I suppose he would have killed the whole of us."

A lady of high fashion having once given out that she wanted a female attendant, one of a very promising appearance presented herself. Being asked whether she understood combing the hair, and arranging the headress, the new candidate replied, that was precisely what she principally excelled in, as she only required five minutes to comb and arrange the largest head of hair. "You may go," said the lady, leaving a deep sigh; "what I comb a lady's hair in five minutes; and pray how am I to pass the rest of my morning?"

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of LAND in the town of Greenwood, lying in the North part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant, and in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector for said town, for the years 1823 and 1824, in the respective sums following, to wit:

No. of Lots, formerly taxed to Capt. Roger Meril,	No. of Acres,	No. of Acres,	Rate per Acre,	Rate per Acre,	Rate per Acre,
1	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
2	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
3	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
4	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
5	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
6	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
7	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
8	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
9	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
10	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
11	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
12	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
13	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
14	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
15	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
16	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
17	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
18	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
19	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
20	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
21	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
22	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
23	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
24	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
25	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
26	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
27	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
28	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
29	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
30	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
31	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
32	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
33	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
34	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
35	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
36	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
37	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
38	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
39	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
40	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
41	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
42	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
43	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
44	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
45	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
46	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
47	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
48	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
49	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
50	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
51	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
52	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
53	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
54	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
55	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
56	100	60	1 02	1 26	2 28
57	100	60			